

THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The Bee Publishing Company Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include dates from Sunday, Jan. 1, to Saturday, Jan. 12, with corresponding circulation figures.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, I, a. a. County of Douglas, I, a. a. George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending January 12, 1899, is as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of January, A. D. 1899, at Omaha, Nebraska, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska, I, a. a. County of Douglas, I, a. a. George B. Tschick, do hereby swear, I do hereby swear that I am secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of January, 1899, is as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of January, 1899, at Omaha, Nebraska, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

UTAH considers it very unkind of Idaho to protest against her admission to the union. The friendly relation of these half-sisters is consequently strained to a delicate point.

WHILE Dakota, Colorado and other states are making efforts to induce immigration, it may well be inquired what the railroads and bureaus of Nebraska are doing to invite the influx of settlers and homesteaders.

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IMPORTED ELECTION REFORMS.

The State Farmers' alliance has, among other reforms, recommended the Australian system of elections. And yet we venture to assert not one of fifty members of the alliance knows anything about the practical operations of the system. They talk about its wholesome effect in Massachusetts, where it is yet to be tried. In our opinion the Australian election law cannot be transplanted upon American soil with any more reasonable assurance of success than you could transplant Australian fruit trees or Australian domestic animals to the soil of Nebraska.

That we need election law reforms goes without saying, but the Australian system is altogether too cumbersome and expensive. Under this system no election could be held in the city of Omaha without entailing an expense on the state, county or city of at least five thousand dollars. Every election in Omaha would require more than one hundred voting places, specially adapted to the Australian system, with voting stalls and peculiar conveniences for election officers and voters. These election rooms would cost not less than ten to twenty dollars each for rental and fitting, or about fifteen hundred dollars for one hundred voting places. It would require at least three hundred judges and clerks of election, one hundred policemen and one hundred guides, philosophers and friends to instruct the initiated into the mysteries of ticket marking. At three dollars a day for each of these officials, the expense would amount to fifteen hundred dollars. Then comes the expense of stationery, ticket printing, etc., which this paternal system contemplates.

In view of the fact that at least three elections take place in Omaha every twelve months the lowest estimate would not fall short of from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand dollars a year for election expenses, which would increase exactly in ratio with the increase of population. In a city of two hundred thousand population every election under the Australian system would cost from ten thousand to fifteen thousand dollars. The advocates of the Australian reform do not, however, care what expense would be incurred, so long as their peculiar hobby would be introduced.

But is the Australian system the only effective remedy against the bribery and intimidation of voters, and against repugnant, ballot box swindles and all the frauds practiced under our present election laws? If so we should certainly favor its adoption no matter at what cost. We feel confident, however, that our legislature can devise election reforms that will be more simple, less costly and fully as effective in checking election frauds as any law imported from Australia. With a rigid registration law for cities and restrictions that will compel the establishment of one voting place for every three or four hundred voters, with regulations that will prevent anybody except the voter from approaching within fifty feet of the polling place, and a law that will require all tickets to be of a uniform texture of white paper of a prescribed width and length, and with clearly defined qualification for clerks and judges and compulsory attendance of these officers—the worst evils of the present system will be done away with. We do not intimate that these reforms will do away with bribery at elections. No method yet devised in Australia or any other country has ever been effective in that regard. Bribery of the actual voter and payment for votes delivered to the purchaser in open market can be suppressed under our present laws if our constabulary would do its duty. But the more dangerous and far-reaching system of bribery that rewards with money, desirable employment, political patronage or valuable gifts, men who would an influence over large or small bodies of voters, like double distilled poison is most difficult to trace and seldom if ever can be reached by the arm of the law.

HE GIVES IT UP. It is announced that Mr. Bromley, who has been acting as assistant to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, will retire from that position, and the department of which he is the head will be abolished. The duties of Mr. Bromley, it appears, were to assist the president of the Union Pacific in his efforts to secure a settlement with the government and to inform and influence the press regarding the wishes and aims of the corporation. It seems that the ex-journalist has been successful to the extent of "moderating" the tone of the press, but the failure of the scheme for a settlement with the government, as contemplated in the Outwaite bill, renders unnecessary any further effort to influence public opinion through the newspapers, and therefore a large item in the annual expenditures of the Union Pacific is to be cut off.

In his letter to Bromley, Mr. Adams virtually gives up the long fight he has been making to obtain for the Union Pacific a sixty or eighty year extension on its government debt, and intimates that he does not intend to renew it. His disappointment is not concealed when he says he has "waited four years in a futile attempt at honest settlement," and has no more years to give to the work. But Mr. Adams should really be very well satisfied in contemplating the fact that his efforts during these four years have been effective in preventing legislation that would have secured an honest settlement of the Union Pacific obligations. In accomplishing this he has done much more than would have been possible with congresses faithful to the interests of the people and the rights of the government.

The letter of Mr. Adams suggests that he is growing weary of the arduous duties of a railroad president, and gives color to the recent report of his intended retirement. He plainly foresees that there will be no legislation of the kind he desires by the present congress, and evidently does not hope for anything from the next. It will not therefore be surprising if Mr. Adams shall determine to lay aside the

care and responsibilities of a position which apparently has brought him only disappointment.

AN OVERWORKED COMMISSION. There is one criticism to be made upon the work of the inter-state commerce commission which should impress itself upon congress. It refers to the statistical department, the information furnished by which is both inadequate and to a considerable extent incorrect. The explanation appears to be that this branch of the commission's work has had a very much greater demand made upon it than it was possible to meet with the limited clerical service provided. The enormous extent of the labor devolved upon the officer in charge of the department of rates and transportation will be understood when the fact is stated that no less than two hundred and seventy thousand tariffs have been received and filed, and that they continue to come in at the rate of five hundred a day, requiring a force of fourteen men to attend to them. Formerly this officer also had charge of the statistics, but when it was found that he could not manage both, a subdivision was created for the collection of railroad statistics and placed in control of Prof. H. C. Adams.

The report of the commission just issued, so far as it relates to the statistics supplied, is disappointing. It does not appear that this is due to incompetence or any lack of diligence on the part of Prof. Adams. Having had nothing to do with prescribing the information to be obtained, which he evidently thinks might have been modified to advantage, the statistician was handicapped at the outset. The intention was to obtain statistics more complete and detailed than those of any other country, and while in order to do this both labor and expense were imposed on the railroads, the provision made for enabling the subdivision charged with tabulating and classifying the facts was wholly inadequate. The commission and the railroads were both overwhelmed with the work laid out, and as a consequence it has been found impossible to obtain returns available for tabulation from more than about one hundred and twenty thousand miles of railroad, and the results from these have not been put in shape to be printed.

But even more to be regretted than the inadequacy of the information is the inaccuracy of much of it, for which perhaps there is not so good an excuse. Such a discrepancy, for example, as crediting Iowa with a little over three thousand miles of railroad when the mileage of that state is over eight thousand miles, can hardly be explained on the score of overwork, and there is a number of other misstatements quite as serious. Of course the appearance of such errors must tend to discredit all the railroad statistics in the report, and instead of the public being able to accept them as authoritative and conclusive, they cannot safely be taken without verification.

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Practically, therefore, the labor of the commission in this direction is under present circumstances valueless, and unless provision is made to enable it to perform the work thoroughly and accurately, it would better be given up, or at all events reduced to an amount that will insure correctness. The commission should not be left in a position that will again subject it to criticism of this kind, and if congress is not disposed to require less of it there should be more liberal provisions made for enabling it to properly perform its duties, which have increased in both variety and volume.

THE incorporation of the Omaha subway company is the first move toward putting all electric wires underground. It was timely, and should be followed up by such municipal legislation as will secure the company proper rights of way. An ordinance ordering all overhead wires underground within a certain time would be a long step in the direction of relieving our city from the dangers which now threaten it from that source.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Horrible as the statement is, there can be no doubt that the rites of voodooism are being openly practiced in Haiti, with all their revolting accompaniments of cannibalism and drinking orgies. The existence of this religious faith among the negroes of Louisiana has been often asserted, and as often denied. But the rite was practiced in open daylight by the army of Hippolyte before leaving Jacmel to meet the forces of Legitime. Open abomination was paid to a serpent of the python breed, and a young girl was sacrificed to the god. The ceremony was then divided among the soldiers, each receiving a fragment of the palpitating flesh. After which, there was an orgy of drinking and debauchery in which the whole community, men and women, eagerly joined. The followers of Legitime ascribe their debt to the invincible fetish of this rite, and it is by no means the present that they are in the process of renouncing Christianity and a relapse into the worship of the tree and the serpent. It was distinctly stated by Froude that the negroes in Jamaica, after the abolition of slavery, had a hankering for the faith of their ancestors, the knowledge of which was a sort of Freemasonry among them. He foretold in his book about the West Indies that the Haitians would soon relapse into voodooism openly, and his prophecy has been absolutely verified.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is in Paris on the road to Russia, where he intends to reside for the future so that he may be at hand, in case the czar should happen to want a monarch for India. The ruler of Punjab will remember that in the life of Agricola mention is made of an Irish prince who was on the staff of the Roman general, in case he might be needed. Russia has always an Afghanisthan pretender on hand in the same way, the present one being Isiah Khan, who was lately defeated some months ago at Samarcand, and who is now being smuggled drawing a pension from the Russian government. Dhuleep Singh is a Sikh, the son of Ranjeet Singh the Lion of Lahore, and he was a baby when his brothers Shere Singh and Mau Singh rose against the British. He did not forget anything to the government, and during his long minority his property was carefully looked after by English guardians. He was, therefore, extremely wealthy, and still is. His first ambition was to anglicize himself, and he bought an estate in Yorkshire and rode to hounds and shot pheasants with much enthusiasm, and endeavored to marry some English young lady among the aristocracy. But no one would accept him, and his ambition will depend on English governors, who seem to have imbibed with his own hatred of the English. Since she has become his wife he has sold his property in England, has renounced christianity, and has openly spoken of his rights in the Punjab, now a part of the district known as the northwest provinces of India. Nothing is to be said to the effect that the humiliation of the nation to which she belongs, and from which she never received anything save insults and a miserable pittance. She is the wife of a Hindu, and under her teachings he may yet play a great part in history.

It is greatly to the credit of the German press that no attempt has been made to disguise the state of affairs in Zanzibar, but it would be difficult to do this as the telegraph is in the hands of the English. The latter have a cable line from Suez to Aden, and another from Aden to the Cape of Good Hope, and the telegraph is in the hands of the English. The English are disposed to be exceedingly frank over the misadventures of the Germans. They seem to imagine that the English have a patent for colonization and that the Germans in trying the same game were infringers. It is certain that the German East African society has determined to withdraw itself temporarily from Zanzibar, and that the German war vessels have been unable to hold any points by landing parties, for whenever they have done so, they have been attacked by overwhelming numbers and forced to their boats. Transports are being loaded with troops and munitions in German ports and will shortly sail for Zanzibar. But in the meanwhile events are happening in the East which it is well may be that Germany can do nothing with the enemy that will be arrayed against its soldiers. Uganda, which is the kingdom of the East African society, has been practically conquered by the Arabs and is therefore in the closest sympathy with the German East African society. It is clear that the whole of

Central Africa south of the Sahara is becoming Arab or aided with the Arabs, and the successors of the Mahdi will within ten years have the most powerful empire in the world outside of civilization.

There is deep regret over the condition of France in many parts of Europe, for the fall of the Panama Canal company sounded mightily, and created a great echo. The local diet of the Czechs passed a resolution of regret over the misfortunes of that country, and expressed the most sincere hope that a nationality which has done so much for civilization might be preserved unbroken. Count de Lessors proposes to organize a new company to go on with the work, but stipulates that the stockholders are to be reorganized. How this is to be done is not apparent to the looker on in Venice, unless there is a race of human beings different in France from other lands. But the newspapers take up the project, and speak of a new proposal as if it were an accomplished fact. The news from the isthmus is so deeply tinged with partisanship that it is impossible to get at the facts given. It is pleasant to be able to turn from the gloomy clouds hovering over France to the exhibiting of certain success in spite of some enemy, and some late warmness. Neither Germany nor Russia will join in the enterprise, and yet the French made the last Russian loan a success out of pure good will. But all other nationalities will be on hand when the bells ring, and the French are going to get out all former displays, especially the art department, one a respect of painting and sculpture from 1789 to 1875, another one from the French revolution to the present day, and a third will be confined to applied art.

Father Gavazzi is dead, at the ripe age of eighty years, and with him dies every hope of a Protestant Italy, or, as he called it, an Italian Free church. Gavazzi was a fervent orator, and Pio Nono when he ascended the pontifical throne made him chaplain general of the Italian volunteer force. For the efforts of Gavazzi had created an intense desire among Italians to shake off the foreign gauds which ruled over the fairest portion of the peninsula, and the new pope sympathized deeply in the movement. Garibaldi, Mazzini and Gavazzi formed a trio of patriots who were capable of great things, and who were idolized by the people. But the assassination of Rossi, one of the ministers of Pio Nono, made a profound impression upon him, and he ceased to regard the liberal movement with favor. Gavazzi got a hint to leave Rome, and retired to Venice, where he was arrested, but the people rose and rescued him. Then came the revolution, and Rome fell into the hands of the patriots, Gavazzi being one of the leaders. The French took Rome and restored the pope, and he expelled all the Garibaldi and Mazzini. Gavazzi included. From that time he was a bitter enemy of the pope, until Victor Emmanuel became king of Italy, when he returned and fixed himself at Rome as a teacher of Italian Protestantism. He was a chief cause of the English, where he was truly admired and respected. But he had lost his hold upon the Italian heart, and before he died he recognized that his country had turned its back on him, and that his countrymen were looking once more towards a Papa Re as a road goal.

Servia rejoices in a new constitution, the result of the liberal triumph in the schupschina, and all the talk about deposing the sovereign has fallen to the ground. King Milan Obrenowitch and his enemies have all shaken hands, and the staunch adherents of Servia's injured Queen Nathalie have abandoned her. The result is that the conservative of the Russian and Austrian press have sent information which they undoubtedly received, but which a little consideration must have shown them to be not genuine. The Slavians of the south are restless to the last degree in making statements, and will say things out of pure exasperation and bad temper. They do not mean to be taken as expressing their genuine sentiments. They are in their way of blowing off steam. Milan actually represents the liberal element of Servia, for the old conservative party was the party of the Karageorgevitch family, which became extinct the other day. The Servians are well aware that they are surrounded by neighbors who do not wish them well, and there is as much unity among them as can be expected. But deliberation in the schupschina is not out and dried as it is in the schupschina, and the fact that there was a great party, a minority however, that desired to vest in the king the extraordinary powers possessed by an American president, was a recognition that two great Empires have evil designs upon the little kingdom, and that the king ought to have the authority of a dictator to enable him to cope with emergencies. All the famous invectives, all the threats and the abuse that was bestowed on Milan and corydon were only intended to hasten to the aid of the emperor of opinion. There were no pecuniary interests at stake, for Servia is in the grip of a debt and politics neither make nor mar fortunes.

The new which comes by telegraph from the Hague, that the king of Holland is in the last extremity, and a recent is contemplated until the end comes, is of the greatest interest. The king has no son, and his daughter cannot inherit his rights as grand duke of Luxembourg, which small territory therefore becomes a lapidifer of the German empire. The present emperor is nothing if not military, and it cannot be doubted that he will do now what his grandfather did with regard to Schleswig-Holstein. Any one who is not a member of the Hohenzollerns are acting upon a well defined plan of uniting under the shadow of their empire every community that can be claimed as German is waiting in the faculty of perception. The precedent of Schleswig-Holstein shows what may be expected. The German empire was only extended to Holstein, and a slice of Schleswig was taken because it contained a harbor on the open sea, which might be of extreme future importance. It is upon the cards that the German emperor will not be satisfied with Luxembourg, but will take some of Holland, and the emperor will depend entirely on his moderation, for the little state lies at his mercy. This will give the empire the magnificent colonies of Holland, which are extremely valuable, besides bringing it so close to the English coast that invasion will be easy, and the battle of Dorking a foregone conclusion.

Entitled Him to a Pass. Lincoln Call. "Are you the superintendent of this railway?" "Yes sir, why?" "I want a pass." "Are you employed by this road?" "Yes, sir." "What capacity?" "I'm a member of the Nebraska legislature."

FUNNY FLINGS. Good only when used up—An umbrella. A talkative vessel—The speaker-ship. House and visiting groups are slightly trained this season, but the ball room dress is unmanageable as ever.

What will be the end of the human race? Inquire of the crowd and one fellow in the audience remarked that if cremation continued to grow in popularity the race would end in a great heat.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Cattle stealing by the wholesale is reported from northwestern Kewa Falls county. The business men of Tekamah have petitioned the Wells-Fargo express to establish a free delivery. Scott & Murphy, of Uteia, have sued the R. & M. road for refusing to furnish cars for their elevator site. John Wilson, chief of the Kearney fire department has been elected president of the State Firemen's association. Sneak thieves are so thick at Wood River that merchants dare not place samples of their wares in front of their stores.

The Hurt county agricultural society has located the fair at Tekamah for the next five years, the citizens of that town having donated the necessary grounds and agreed to erect a number of buildings. A Tekamah five-year-old gave the following receipt to a playmate for securing a baby for her: "You just wait till the doctor comes and then send for Grandma Black and have a bright light and leave the window open and then they fly right in in front of their stores." A farmer named Hoak, living near Shickler, went out the other evening to shoot a dog. The gun was a muzzle loader, and failed to fire. He was endeavoring to load the cap when the cap was injured, he threw the piece upon his arm with the muzzle toward the window, and in some unaccountable manner was discharged, so that he passed through the window and striking Mrs. Hoak, who was sitting by the stove on the opposite side of the window, he fell on the floor and would inflict a serious, but the lady will recover.

The case of Thomas Lanier, who attempted to commit suicide at Wood River by cutting his throat, creating considerable interest, has been reported. The doctor who examined the throat sewed up the wound, but had to insert a rubber tube in the right side of his neck, which was necessary to keep the air from nearly off in two places, so he could breathe. Food is administered through another rubber tube, which is inserted through his mouth and down his throat. Lanier can talk a little and sits up a good deal. As soon as all danger of swelling is past, the rubber tube will be removed, and the patient will breathe as before the manner of other men.

The Exchange bank at Logan has suspended its operations. The bank claims that all has been struck there in paying quantities. Two boys skated from Des Moines to Ottumwa, 150 miles by the river.

The Southwestern Iowa Poultry association meets at Charleston January 23 to February 2. Mrs. D. C. Nalle, wife of a Fort Madison telegraph operator, has given birth to triplets.

John Osmond, of Mitchellville, aged eighty-three, and Sarah J. Mason, of the same place, aged sixty-five, have received a license to marry.

The McNeal Cable company has incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. Its business is the introduction of cable power on the Missouri river in Nebraska.

By the calculation of the state geologist there are about 5,000 acres of swamp land in Webster county that can be reclaimed by systematic drainage at a cost of \$3 to \$5 per acre.

Lawrence county warrants bring 90 per cent of their face value. Minnesota county has \$85,000 in the treasury at the present time.

Hutchinson county is \$3,756 in debt, but has a surplus in the treasury of \$18,000. A petition is being circulated for a daily mail service between Deadwood and Spearfish.

Herndon business men have petitioned the postmaster general for free mail delivery. Double high-five has struck Rapid City and is engrossing the attention of prominent citizens.

Two hundred acres of land just northeast of Rapid City have been purchased by an eastern syndicate. William C. Smith and Mrs. S. Jane Olds were married at Westling Springs last week. The groom is sixty-eight years old and the bride's age is sixty-five.

Two attempts to rob the Northern Pacific ticket office at James town were made last week by two men. Both efforts were successful in clearing out the cash drawer under the watchman's nose.

Willie Jamison, while playing in the barn of Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips, at Sioux Falls, fell from the hay loft to the ground, a distance of ten feet, and was killed with a broken vertebra and the loss of four teeth.

Dakota's woman suffrage advocates are endeavoring to prevail upon Miss Francis Willard to visit the state, and make for the passage of a woman suffrage law similar to the one vetoed by Governor Pierce.

THEY ALL ROSE. A Constable Takes an Unofficial Spin in the Park. There was a disturbance of a rather lively nature in an office over the Commercial National bank yesterday afternoon. Constable M. Eddy undertook to serve an execution on the IXL State Paint company, and for that purpose entered the office kept by Mr. L. J. Rice. The constable, it is said, had no state authority to show any force, whereby he might be distinguished from any other common mortal. Entering the office, he exclaimed aloud, "I levy on everything here," and at once proceeded to grab the papers on the desk where Mr. Rice was writing. Somewhat astonished at such procedure and thinking the man demented, Mr. Rice jumped to his feet and wrestled the papers from the grasp of the intruder. The other gentlemen present came to the rescue, and attempted to appease the man, who then, to the surprise of all, was a constable. Mr. Rice summoned the police, and on the arrival of an officer Eddy insisted on the whole crowd being arrested. All the gentlemen hereupon took a ride in the patrol wagon. When at the station Constable Eddy filed an information for resisting an officer, and a large crowd, but on advice of the county attorney withdrew the charge against every one save Rice. The trial will take place before Judge Berkis this afternoon.

Putting On Style. The office of the United States marshal in the government building has been newly carpeted. Two bits of carpet covering about one-fourth of the floor have been sewed together, bordered and laid in the middle of the room. By asking any of the obliging clerks of the office to remove the dispirited waste paper basket the carpet may be daily inspected.

The Subway Company. The incorporators of the Subway company held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 300 South Sixth street. The important business transacted was the election of officers, the following being chosen: George E. Barber, president;

Ernest Riell, vice president; J. J. Saville, secretary; and Frank B. Johnson, treasurer. It is planned by this company to begin work as soon as possible.

THE GREAT QUESTION. O'Neill, Neb., Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: The really way in which Mr. John Smith accounts for the evolution has settled the great question of evolution, assuming to one who is acquainted with the literature of the subject. Hall certainly has followers, but that there are brilliant logicians or naturalists among them few would assert. He is a Philistine attempting to invade the field of science, and may be left to the merces of some Poete who has acquired a little of the kind. Mr. Smith would study evolution, but would soon be in a position to refute Hall's arguments. E. C.

A Double Transgression. D. A. Powell, of 2535 23rd Gaining street, gave a chattel mortgage to D. R. Buck, yesterday, for \$3,000. It covers the house, stock and chattels in a livery, sale and feed stable at the above numbers. D. R. Buck has a mortgage on the same property in the favor of John M. Campbell, to secure the sum of \$1,000.

Another Cable Mishap. Cable car No. 3 was damaged at the Tenth and Farnam street crossing last evening. One of the wheels came in contact with the horse car rails and smashed into several pieces. The passengers were shaken up, but no one was injured. The car was sidetracked, and will be unfit for service for the present.

On Marriage License. Only one marriage license was issued yesterday. (Continued on page 10.)

The Art Association. Members of the Western Art association are invited to meet at the Lincoln gallery for the purpose of organizing an art school. A large attendance is expected.

Could to Take a Trip. New York, Jan. 18.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Jay Gould is to take a short trip south for the benefit of his health. He may go to-morrow, if preparations can be made, and if not will leave the first of the week. His present intentions are to be absent about ten days. Part of the time he will spend at White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. His private car has been put in readiness. He will be accompanied by his youngest children, Dr. Munn, his physician, advised the trip. Gould wanted to go south on business some time, but the illness of Mrs. Gould kept him here.

Western Postal Changes. Washington, Jan. 18.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Western Postal office established at Eckard, Sioux county, Neb., with Henry Deister as postmaster, and at Rolon, Carter county, with John T. Paynter as postmaster. The postoffice at Clement, Cherry county, will be discontinued from January 23 because of no candidate.

George C. McCroarty has been appointed postmaster at Gosport, Marion county, Ia., in place of H. S. Dewitt, resigned.

FAITHFUL SKIN DRESS. Sufferers Intense. Head nearly raw. Body covered with sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

DEAR SIRS.—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of CUTICURA Remedies for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with scabies and itching sores. He has used it, and believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings are over, and I am glad to say his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was such that he could not get up, and he disappeared. His skin is healthy, eyes bright, hearty disposition, and is willing every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the docting ones are requested to call on my neighbors.

WM. S. STEPHENSON, Druggist and Pharmacist, WINCHESTER, O. UNION CO., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 20, 1887. THE CUTICURA AND CHEMICAL CO. My children, Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson of this county brought his son to town to let us see him, and to show us what CUTICURA Remedies had done for him. The case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been a scabies or itching sore. He seems to be in perfect health. We have written you a long letter, and I am pleased to say about the matter, wrote it just as he dictated. We are selling quite a quantity of CUTICURA Remedies for scabies, itching sores, and other skin diseases. We would like to see all we can to promote their sale among my neighbors.

SEVERIN & BRUNER, Druggists